The People's Korea

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Betterment of People's Living Supreme Principle of WPK: Mr. Kim Jong Il

Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on August 3 went round the Light Industrial Goods Exhibition, accompanied by Mr. O Jin U, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Minister of People's Armed Forces, Mr. Kang Song San, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Premier of the Administration Council and other party and state leading cadres.

On display in the exhibition are various clothes, shoes, household goods and kitchen utensils, school supplies, articles for cultural use, miscellaneous goods for daily use and various other daily necessaries which were produced at daily necessaries shops and service workteams of central light industry factories and local light industry factories in Pyongyang, and home workteams upholding the party's policy of radically improving the living standards of our people by effecting a revolution in light industry.

Going round the exhibition, Mr. Kim Jong Il, Mr. O Jin U, Mr. Kang Song San and other party and state leading cadres acquainted themselves down to details with the qualitative level and usefulness of light industrial goods.

Secretary Kim Jong Il highly praised the workers of light industrial factories and home service men for having actively tapped and mobilized all inner reserves and possibilities and produced useful daily necessaries of various kinds.

He said that to constantly better the people's living is the supreme principle governing our party in its activity and a very important work for giving full play to the genuine superiority of our socialist system and its great vitality.

Saying that it is necessary for making the people's lives more affluent and cultural to produce various kinds of light industrial goods in larger quantities in conformity with their sentiments and tastes in life and fully provide them with convenient living conditions, he pointed out that precisely for this reason our party put forward the policy of effecting a light industry revolution, a service revolution.

He said it is a firm determination of the party to raise the material and cultural living standards of our people to a higher stage in a short span of time and stressed that all the functionaries should clearly grasp the party's intention and more vigorously push ahead with the light industry revolution, the service revolution by displaying a high degree of the party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit.

Saying that as their living standards rise higher, the people demand more beautiful and shapely daily necessaries suited to contemporary aesthetic sentiments, he indicated a task to direct efforts to the production of mass consumption goods and turn out a large quantity of various goods necessary for the life of the working people.

Mr. Kim Jong Il put stress on massproducing clothes, shoes, household goods, kitchen utensils, school things and articles for cultural use and particularly on increasing the production of miscellaneous goods for daily use so that the working people may not feel inconvenience even a bit in their daily life and raising the quality of daily necessaries as a whole.

He proposed a task to increase the number of service workteams and home workteams, enhance their role for producing people's daily necessaries in larger quantities.

Saying that the service workteams and home workteams should diversify the production of small goods and sell them to the people to satisfy their demand more fully, he referred to the need to actively encourage this.

He said that it is necessary to organize more home workteams in the future and, at the same time, enhance the role of home service men to produce a large quantity of various daily necessaries to the liking of the working people.

He stressed that direct sale shops should be built up in every district of Pyongyang to meet the increasing demand of the citizens for daily necessaries in keeping with the strengthening of the activity of home workteams.

He put forward a task for conducting service activity better in order to provide the people with more convenient living conditions.

Saying that it is one of the important demands for excellent commercial service work to build up shops neatly and furnish them with modern commercial facilities and fittings, he stressed particularly the need to furnish all the shops with excellent showcases and constantly improve the form and method of displaying goods.

China-Korea Friendship Helps toward Peace and Security in Asia: Zhao Ziyang

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said, "To consistently develop and strengthen the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Korea not only accords with the fundamental interests of our two peoples but helps towards peace and security in Northeast Asia and the rest of Asia."

Speaking at a banquet Zhao Ziyang threw in honour of Korean Premier Kang Song San on August 5, the Chinese Premier also stated that President Kim Il Sung's visit to the Soviet Union and East European socialist countries "scored satisfactory success and deepened the friendship and cooperation between the Korean people and the peoples of these countries."

Mr. Kang Song San, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK visited the People's Republic of China from August 5 through 10 for an official goodwill visit at the invitation of Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council of the PRC.

Korean officials who accompanied Mr. Kang included Vice Premier Kim Bok Sin, Chairman of the People's Service Commission Rim Hyong Gu, Minister of Coal Industry Choe Gwan Yong, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Jae Suk, Vice Minister of External Economic Affairs Chon Il Chun, Chief of the Office of Councillors of the Administration Council Kim Dal Hyon.

In his August 5 banquet speech, Premier Kang said, "Our people will make every effort to strengthen and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship for ever from generation to generation."

"To develop and cement forever the great Korea-China friendship which has a history of more than half a century is our party's general policy and the unshakable will and faith of our people," said Mr. Kang.

During his six-day visit to China, Premier Kang held a series of talks with Chinese leaders, including Mr. Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the CC of CPC, Mr. Li Xiannian, President of the PRC and Mr. Zhao Ziyang.

According to a report of the official Xinhua news agency, Korea and China have signed agreements on joint economic projects during Premier Kang Song San's tour of China.

The two countries are continuing talks on a few other joint economic projects, Xinhua said but did not go into details of the projects.

In a commentary, Xinhua said Chinese leaders renewed their support during their talks with Mr. Kang for Pyongyang's proposal for three-way talks among Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul.

Pyongyang Denounces JCP over Akahata Statement

The WPK organ Rodong Sinmun dated August 6 denounced the Japan Communist Party (JCP) over the JCP paper's commentary on a series of violations of the Korean military boundary by Japanese ships.

Here is a full text of a by-lined Rodong Sinmun commentary entitled "Whose View Does He Speak for?

As already reported, on the night of July 28 an unidentified boat illegally intruded into the East Sea military boundary of our country and was apprehended.

Far from complying with control by a naval patrol craft of the Korean People's Army, this boat which had illegally intruded into our military boundary, hit our patrol craft and fled. So our naval patrol craft repeatedly signalled to lie to and fired warning shots with tracer bullets, but the boat kept fleeing, refusing to stop. Our patrol craft fired threatening shots and apprehended the boat.

According to an investigation, it was confirmed that the boat is the Japanese fishing boat "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" and the master of the boat died.

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its telegram dated July 31 to the Japan Red Cross Society informed it in detail of the above-mentioned fact and expressed regret at the death of the Japanese master.

The truth of the case of the Japanese boat "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" is clear. As the crewmen of the boat admitted and apologized, the boat "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" had illegally intruded into the East Sea military boundary of our country and the case occurred owing to their mistake.

There is nothing incomprehensible for those who have an unbiased view of the fact.

But the Director of the International Department of the Japan

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Greetings to New Leader in New Zealand

PYONGYANG August 2 (KCNA) – The Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Korea on July 31 sent a message of greetings to David Lange, leader of the Labour Party of New Zealand, upon his assumption of office as Prime Minister of the Government of New Zealand.

The message says:

We extend warm felicitations and cordial regards to you upon your assumption of office as Prime Minister of the government.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we sincerely wish you great success in your responsible work for the independent development of the country and world peace and security and good health.

S. Korean Opposition Politician Rejects U.S.'s Nuclear Umbrella

A south Korean opposition politician urged removal of the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea and reunification of the divided peninsula.

Mr. Kim Chol, a member of the Council to Promote Democracy in South Korea, said in Tokyo on August 4 that south Korea should try to achieve reunification with north Korea by rejecting "superpower nuclear protection."

Mr. Kim who attended the Tokyo meeting of the 1984 World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, said in the press conference, "I believe we can have a dialogue with the north for reunification by rejecting the nuclear protection of a superpower."

What he terms "a superpower" is obviously the United States. Pyongyang has neither nuclear weapons nor foreign military bases and troops.

Mr. Kim also said that south Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, now in virtual exile in the U.S., is likely to return home by the end of the year to join the democratic movement in the country.

Kim Chol met Kim Dae Jung on July 22 in the United States after visiting the headquarters of the Socialist International at the invitation of the French and Swedish socialist parties.

The south Korean politician also said in the press conference that the south Korean people will eventually support those in other countries backing the anti-nuclear movement.

He pointed out that although there is not as yet a grass-roots movement against nuclear bombs in his country, there is a growing fear among the south Korean people of the destruction which could be wrought upon the human race by nuclear bombs.

Rodong Sinmun on August 10, meanwhile, printed a signed commentary titled "Irresistible Trend" in connection with the fact that Kim Chol, a former south Korean opposition figure, at a press conference held during his foreign tour referred to the mounting anti-U.S. sentiments of the south Korean people.

Recalling that Kim Chol said in south Korea the people's "consciousness" that the U.S. nuclear umbrella "contains the north's attack" is being "altered" and their concern about the danger of nuclear weapons is "rapidly increasing" and "a demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces with nu-

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Recollections of President Kim Il Sung at The Time of Aug. 15 Liberation of Korea

Heartwarming Personality (1)

By Kobayashi Kazuko

Mrs. Kobayashi Kazuko, a Japanese, spent about 4 months at President Kim Il Sung's home, immediately after Korea's liberation.

Follow excerpts from her reminiscences of her days at that time written by her herself:

Now, I live with my husband very happily, bringing up my two sons. I feel that the age we are living in now is getting terrible, hearing daily news. But I am a Christian who find our life worth living by engaging in my missionary work.

Many years ago, I asked a friend of mine who went to the DPRK with the then Tokyo Governor Minobe Ryokichi, to hand my letter and photo to President Kim Il Sung, because I had been nostalgic for a long time about the sweetness of President Kim Il Sung and his wife and had been very grateful to them. What sorrowful news it was that Mrs. Kim Jong Suk (Mrs. Kim Il Sung) had died, whom I had a deep affection for.

At the same time, I thought the then General Kim Il Sung must be lonely, because they were a devoted couple who had as much affection for each other that we can't expect of ordinary people and who trusted in each other. . .

I was very glad to hear from my friend after he returned to Japan that President Kim Il Sung remembered me. This has given me an opportunity to write about my reminiscences. I was asked by a Korean journalist for the Choson Shibo (Japanese-language newspaper published in Japan) to write about the then General and his wife in detail. I placed my records in those days on file without any special purpose, immediately after I returned to Japan. So, I would like to introduce some episodes about him here as I met him. I had written frankly just as I felt at that time when I was 16 years old. I remember him and his wife as a perfect couple and as a couple of heartwarming personal character.

My impression of them dosen't change even now. I sincerely wish for his long life.

Chance Meeting

I was born in China.

My father was a director of an industrial bank in Manchuria during the Pacific War. So, I was brought up in a rich family with many employes. In March 1945, the year of the war's end, I graduated from a girls' high school in China.

In order to avoid being drafted, soon after my father asked a commanding officer of the No. 2 military hospital who was an friend of my father's to let me to work at its pathological laboratory.

Fortunately, my sister Masue who was three years older than I and my friend Tominatsu Ryoko were working in the same hospital.

But, "for the sake of our country", we began to move to a field hospital on Aug. 12, parting with my parents, with the war's end just ahead. It was not less than a year since I began to work at the hospital. At that time, I didn't think Japan would be defeated in the war. I heard the news on our way to the field hospital.

Mrs. Kobayashi Kazuko

As then I had never been stepped to Japan yet, I had no idea of the pitiful experience of people in a defeated country. A number of Japanese including myself, my elder sister and Ryoko left for Pyongyang where officers' wives had taken refuge previously. (perhaps, they did so because they were sure of our defeat.) We joined them there and started a refugee's life there. The place was a boarding house attached to the former first Pyongyang middle school. There gathered about 800 Japanese.

We trembled with fear, as there was a rumor everywhere in the city that Japanese government officials had been attacked by Koreans. There was an air of anxiety everywhere, as we feared that Koreans who had been placed in slavery for 36 years might vent their anger on us.

We, the three girls, would go to the bank of the River Taedong flowing into the city many times and shed tears, nestling close together there. We had nothing to do but repress our feelings toward our parents.

Without Distinction for All People

It was one day in July 1946. Then, I had been weakened both physically and mentally. An elderly person was looking for us unexpectedly. We used to called him "Mr. councillor." We knew him well as we came to the refugees' quarters together.

"How were you? Oh! Where has your sister gone? "

He asked me with a smile.

"She went out to nurse an emergency case in the neighborhood yesterday."

"You feel lonely, don't you? You three are always together with. Anyway I will take only you today."

That day, I and Ryoko went out, accompanied by him. Following his lead, somehow I felt anxiety.

"Uncle, where are we going? "

"You will understand soon."

He did nothing but walk smilingly. After a while, we found young soldiers (soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army) standing in the streets. We passed some sentinels. Soon, we saw a big wooden house with a green roof.

Two soldiers guarded in front of the gate to the house. We passed through the gate with the uncle. We saw the Japanese name "Fukushima" written in black letters on a white ceramic nameplate put on the gate.

We knew then that once Japanese had lived in that house and that some Korean leaders were living there then. Entering the door, I whispered into Ryoko's ear.

"Sister, I wonder if this is the house where General Kim Il Sung lives!" "Maybe so? " Ryoko inclined her head to one side.

We were shown into a room under his guidance. After a while, an elderly woman appeared in the room, whom we got aquainted with, for the first since reaching Pyongyang. She spoke Japanese very well. We were surprised at a sudden meeting.

"How were you? "

"Oh! You are Omoni. (The Korean word "Omoni" means mother in English. In Korea, it is used when one call a familiar elderly woman.)"

The "aunt" grasped our hands and called out in a cheerful voice.

Meeting with her, I had a feeling that place was safe. I asked her whose house that is.

"Did you come here, without knowing it? This is the house where General Kim Il Sung lives."

"What? " "I think so." "But, what for? " we looked at each other.

Trust even Cold Remedy

Among the many things I experienced at the General's home, I was most strongly impressed by General Kim Il Sung who was laid up with a cold.

One day, in the morning, his wife beckoned to us.

Following her, we saw the General lying on the bed of his bedroom with the curtains pulled on the windows.

When Ryoko asked him "Do you feel ill? ", he nodded and turned his eyes toward us. Ryoko took his pulse and said to me, "I think it goes rapidly a little." His face, also, was flushed.

I asked his wife to call a doctor quickly.

The General, shaking his head, gestured to us that that was not necessary.

It made me sad to look him being choky, and tears stood in my eyes.

Ryoko and I went running to the refugees' lodging and brought some medicine there, It was medicine used in the military hospital.

The General put the medicine on the palm of his hand and gulped it down with water in a cup which his wife had brought. He lay on his back again and shut his eyes. We saw clearly the lines of his double-edged eyelids. I felt sorry for him and wished he would get well early.

He took the medicine we Japanese presented without any doubt, though at that time there were many terrorists seeking a chance to assassinate him.

It was then the supreme task for the Korean communists to guard the safety of the General who bore the destiny of the liberated Korea on his shoulders. At such a time, I admired him for taking medicine presented by us, foreigners, without doubt and for his broad-mindedness. I swore within myself that we should prove ourselves worthy of his trust.

Four days of anxiety passed, and finally the General recovered from the illness. I was happy to see him back in a gray suit report for work.

One day a report came to me that Masue, my elder sister was attacked by Korean delinquents. Hearing this my heart ached.

The next day, looking at my pale face, the General's younger brother asked me tenderly, "What's the matter with you? You look pale." Then, I burst into tears. When I told a full account of the accident, he clicked his tongue and reported the story to the General as I had said.

The General told him to punish the bad men severely and to offer a sincere apology to my elder sister.

The General's brother came to my elder sister together, taking with him a few young soldiers from the headquarters of the Korean Communist Party.

He, first, with a humble bow, apologized to my elder sister.

Meanwhile, the soldiers returned there, with 6 or 7 rasclas. The General's younger brother, in the presence of me and my elder sister, make them sit, gave them a good scolding and slapped them on the cheeks without mercy.

From the General's look, I could feel how much the General's heart ached for us sisters.

The next day, the General said to us, "Our Communist Party does not hate Japanese but denounces Japanese imperialism and militarism. Some people get hold of the wrong end of the stick."

I deeply felt that the love of General Kim Il Sung for mankind was just parental affection for children's safety and ignored national boundaries.

While we spent days at the General's home, we had nothing special to do. We voluntarily helped only housework as if we were in our own home.

About three months had passed since we went there. One day, his wife came with her relative, the aunt.

"You serve her well. The General's wife asks you how much you want to get as your salary."

"What? Salary!" We said in one voice.

We were surprised at her words. We had never thought that we were employed at the General's home. We were treated like his family. So, hearing this, I felt lonely. We raised our voice in chorus, "No thanks, we don't want."

The General, looking at the scene, came to us and said "You should receive compensation."

We were at a loss what do do and simply looked up at the General, with dim eyes. The General who read our minds put big his hands on me and Ryoko and gave a deep nod, staring at us. Then, I felt his warmth.

(To be continued)

Emotion and excitement gripped the hearts of all Korean people who were hailing the liberation of their country and welcoming the return of General Kim Il Sung. Cheers of "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the independence of Korea! " rent the air and thundered across the land of 3,000 *ri*.

Development of Agriculture in Korea (13)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Experience of Intensive Vegetable Cultivation in DPRK

For our people, vegetable is one of the important non-staple foodstuffs from olden times. But, before liberation, in the days of imperialist rule, the technique of its cultivation was so backward that its per-*chongbo* yield was only 20-30 tons and the annual share of vegetables per capita was 60-70 kg.

The wise policy advanced by President Kim Il Sung for the development of agriculture after liberation and his sagacious leadership for its implementation has brought about a rapid development in vegetable cultivation.

Thanks to the deep solicitude shown by the fatherly leader, today around urban communities and workers' districts, have been laid out solid vegetable-producing centres which have sprinkling irrigation systems and are well equipped with various material and technical means.

With the thoroughgoing application of the Juche farming method to vegetable cultivation, the vegetable output of our country increased 2.5 times in 1980 as against 1960. Vegetable production has been freed from the restriction of seasons and increased 4-5 times in comparison with its per-capita supply of pre-liberation days. Our people are not only supplied with varied fresh vegetables in all seasons but also even exporting surplus vegetables to other countries.

Our country has intensified vegetable production in the main vegetable gardens to raise the per-unit-area yield and, at the same time, exerted efforts to further develop aftercrop vegetable cultivation following the harvest of maize so as to produce and supply vegetables sufficiently, while increasing grain production of the country.

We hold fast to the principle of the right vegetable on the right soil in producing vegetables. It is most important in producing vegetables to select a right place for their cultivation.

In the past vegetable plots were generally laid out on the alluvial soil of river basins. So vegetable cultivation in such fields was very unstable as the fields were flooded in the rainy season and affected by the cold and dampness.

The President, taking such situation into full account, advanced a wise policy on laying out vegetable plots on elevated grounds which had so far been considered impossible to be used as vegetable fields. As a result, in Pyongyang and other big cities and workers' districts vegetable gardens were laid out on hillsides, land was improved and readjusted and irrigation and drainage systems introduced, thus ensuring secure vegetable cultivation no matter what drought or flood may come.

The distribution of species and varieties of vegetable crops is based on the principle of the right vegetable on the right soil according to the climatic and soil conditions of the regions concerned. In plain areas where the average temperature is 23-24°C in summer, 3 or 4-crop cultivation is introduced combining fruit vegetables such as cucumber, pumpkin and eggplant, while in the northern and mountainous areas where the temperature is about 20°C in summer and the duration needed for the growth of vegetables is short, 2 or 3-crop cultivation is applied. In alpine areas that are over 800 metres above sea level one or two-crop cultivation of leaf and roof vegetable is introduced.

We are powerfully pushing ahead with the green revolution in vegetable production to further diversify the species and varieties of vegetables and expanding the area under the cultivation of high-yielding and good hybrids of the first generation.

With the improvement of material and cultural living standards of the people their demand for vegetables increases further. Before liberation there were not diversified species and varieties of vegetables; vegetable cultivation was limited to growing radish, Korean cabbage, red pepper, cucumber, pumpkin and stone-leek in spring and autumn.

But now, more than 70 species and over 200 varieties of vegetables are cultivated so that fresh vegetables are produced not only in spring, summer and autumn but even in winter to be supplied to the working people all the year round.

In spring (March to May) we produce spinach, stone-leek, leek, tarragon, lettuce, spring Korean cabbage, red radish and other vegetables and in June and July scores of species of vegetables including pumpkin, cucumber, eggplant, potato, tomato, melon, watermelon, parsley and summer Korean cabbage. Eggplant, cucumber, pumpkin, radish, cabbage, red pepper and many other vegetables are produced even in August and September, when the temperature is high and there is a big rainfall. In autumn, various kinds of vegetables such as radish, Korean cabbage, carrot, red pepper, onion and stone-leek are mass-produced for storage and as raw materials of *kimchi* peculiar to our people's dietary life.

Therefore, we are producing a number of early-maturing and high-yielding vegetable varieties of good-quality, which are well adapted to different seasons, and further developing their cultivation.

Special emphasis is laid upon the production and wide introduction of first generation hybrids of vegetables employing particularly the principle of heterosis. The first generation hybrids are now introduced in nearly 100 per cent of the areas under autumn cabbage and radish cultivation and also in large areas under the cultivation of cucumber and other vegetables. With the introduction of the first generation hybrid system in vegetable cultivation, the yields increased by 30-50 per cent as compared with those of the past when pure varieties were sown.

High and stable yields of vegetables are ensured in our country by the overall introduction of sprinkling irrigation system in vegetable plots.

In general, vegetable crops require much water. The reason is, first of all, that vegetables contain more water than other crops. Water content accounts for 92 per cent of Korean cabbage leaves, 96-98 per cent of cucumber, 94 per cent of tomato and 89 per cent of spinach leaves. Besides, more water is needed for vegetables to form one gram of dry substance than for grain crops. The water needed for cucumber to form one gram of dry matter is 600-700 grammes and for tomato 600-900 grammes. This means that they consume 1.5-2 times more water than grain crops.

Though vegetable crops require a lot of water, we have long spells of drought in May and June, and in September and October, the best months for vegetables to grow in our country.

The comparison of rainfall with evaporation in the plain areas on the west coast shows that the latter is more than 2 times as much as the former, the rainfall is 69.6 mm in May and 84.3 mm in June whereas the evaporation amounts to 200.4 mm in May and 181.8 mm in June. What is worse, there are many cases in which a dry weather lasts over 20 days after a rainfall.

Like this, the characteristics of vegetable crops and our weather conditions are not favourable for vegetable cultivation. Vegetable cultivation, therefore, was not stable in the past, and its output depended on the frequency of rain, affecting the people's living.

In order to do away with such short-comings completely in vegetable cultivation, the President personally set an example of sprinkling irrigation system for vegetables and gave wise guidance to generalize it throughout the country.

In our country, now, the sprinkling irrigation system has been introduced in the whole of vegetable cultivation areas, the period and amount of irrigation determined and scientific watering system established to suit the biological characteristics of each vegetable crop and the soil conditions. Thus, no matter what severe drought may come, we are able to cultivate vegetables steadily without bad harvest.

With the introduction of sprinkling irrigation system the per-*chongbo* yields of vegetables increased more than 2-3 times and the quality of vegetables also improved. In co-op farms around Pyongyang and other cities the sprinkling irrigation system has been introduced to produce more than 300 tons of vegetables per *chongbo* a year.

In our country the method of increasing the per-*chongbo* yields of vegetables through multi-cropping is widely studied and introduced.

Generally, the vegetative period of vegetable crops is short, and the duration of their growth in the fields has become shorter as they are mostly cultivated in a way of transplanting humus-cake-grown seedlings. Along with this, a number of vegetables are cultivated in different seasons according to their species and varieties. Proper combination of these species and varieties makes it possible to make maximum use of land and cultivate 3-4 crops a year, gathering harvests all the year round and increasing per-*chongbo* yields.

Our vegetable cultivation each of our cooperative farms has established a multi-crop cultivation system for each plot on the basis of its variety distribution programme and the soil and man-power conditions.

In case of the first crop, seeds are sown in early spring or before winter and harvesting is over between April and early June. If vegetable crops are cultivated in plastic-covered beds in early spring when the temperature is low, the minimum temperature will rise by 2-4°C, which brings the harvest time 20-30 days earlier than usual and increases the yields by 30-50 %. This method is widely applied to the cultivation of many vegetable species including cucumber, pumpkin, Korean cabbage, watermelon and melon.

Workers of the Pyongyang Green-House Farm produce fresh vegetables for the working people. (KCNA Radiophoto, March 1984)

In summer when the temperature is high and it rains much we make vegetable beds high and plant varieties strong enough to stand high temperature and humidity. And in this season there are many blights and harmful insects, so we either grow disease-resistant varieties or change crops to prevent damage by pests and insects in order to reap full crops.

Autumn vegetables are planted in August and September after harvesting summer greens or grain maize, so we grow them in advance by means of humus-cakes before bedding them out in the fields. To raise the yields of autumn vegetables we apply plenty of manure, plant them closely in the right time, irrigate the fields with sprinklers once every 5-7 days during dry weather of autumn and ward off noxious insects such as flea beetles and plant lice.

When we cultivate the 4th crops, we grow Korean cabbage between the rows of other vegetables which are thinly planted to supply young Korean cabbages to the people when vegetables are in short supply.

In our country vegetables are cultivated in large quantities as the aftercrop of grain maize to raise the utility rate of land.

The President, in full consideration of the fact that maize fields are lying idle for 7 months except the period from May to late August and early September when maize cultivation is available, set forth the policy of cultivating extensively autumn vegetables as the aftercrops of maize. Under the condition of our country which has limited arable land, "this enables us to produce large quantities of autumn vegetables without expanding the area of vegetable fields while ensuring grain production."

Our scientists are vigorously conducting their research work to increase the yields of grain maize and autumn vegetables as aftercrops of maize by producing early-ripening and high-yielding cross-breds of both maize and vegetable and by developing their cultivation techniques.

In vegetable cultivation we raise markedly per-unit area yields by tending vegetables carefully plant by plant to increase the number of plants per *pyong* and make every plant bear a good crop.

For proper plant-by-plant cultivation, we grow seedlings of various vegetables in humus-cakes before transplanting them. In the past, the humus-cake seedling method was only applied to some vegetables including cucumber planted in spring time. But now, this method has been introduced in cultivating not only early-spring vegetables but also summer and autumn vegetables.

When vegetables are directly sown, they grow unevenly and young ones are liable to suffer damage by blights and insects causing a loss of many plants. This brings about a decrease of over 30 per cent in the yields.

But the introduction of the humus-cake seedling method enables us to ensure the number of plants per *pyong* by raising strong seedlings evenly and yield fine crops from all plants by *providing good nutrition for vegetables* throughout the duration of their growth. At the same time, this method is advantageous in shortening the vegetative period of vegetables and raising the land utility rate.

For increased vegetable production we apply fertilizers in a scientific and technical way to suit the characteristics of vegetable species and soil conditions.

We spread plenty of good-quality organic compost as basal dressing because vegetable crops reap high yields in a short vegetative period.

We also apply various kinds of fertilizers such as nitrogen, phosphate, kalium, calcium, magnesium, boron, manganese and molybdenum fertilizers properly combining them to suit their characteristics. The amount of fertilizers applied per *chongbo* may differ according to the vegetable species and soil conditions. But generally, 900 kg of nitrogenous fertilizer in terms of ammonium sulphate, 500 kg of superphosphate of lime and about 200 kg of potassic fertilizer are applied. We apply mainly nitrogenous fertilizer for leaf vegetables in combination with other fertilizers, and mainly phosphatic and potassic fertilizers for fruit vegetables in combination with other fertilizers. And we apply additional fertilizers several times in conformity with the characteristics of vegetable species absorbing nutrient substance in each stage of their growth.

To prevent various pests and insects from breaking out in vegetable plots, disinfection of soil is properly conducted, and a crop-changing system established for the vegetable crops with differing characteristics, in this way all the vegetable plants are well tended so that they may yield full crops.

In our country many truck gardeners are trained every year in the agricultural universities in provinces and in the agricultural colleges in counties. And vegetable research institutions are organized and operated in every province.

(To be continued)

Growing Opposition to Chon's Japan Tour

Following are growing voice and actions in Japan, south Korea and other countries in opposition to the Gen. Chon Du Hwan's planned tour of Japan, compiled from the KCNA and other news sources.

Japan Socialist Party

A resolution opposing the traitor Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan was adopted on July 15 at the 20th regular meeting of the Nada general branch of the Japan Socialist Party.

The resolution says that the Chon Du Hwan "regime" is a fascist military "regime" which emerged from a sea of blood after suppressing the Kwangju popular uprising and now is a target of the struggle of the south Korean people who demand the democratisation of society.

The Japan tour of the traitor Chon Du Hwan who is hated by the south Korean people as a murderer must never be allowed, it stresses.

It notes that his Japan trip is nothing but one for hastening the Japan-U.S.-south Korea military integration and thus keying up the tension in Asia and encouraging the aggressive designs of Japanese militarism.

A similar resolution was adopted at the 25th Central Festival for Peace and Friendship held on July 20.

The resolution stresses that all forms of struggle would be waged against traitor Chon Du Hwan's trip to Japan.

The Japan Socialist Party decided to wage a protest movement against the traitor Chon Du Hwan's scheduled visit to Japan at a national meeting of the secretaries of local party committees held in Tokyo on July 16.

In his report at the meeting, Tanabe Makoto, General Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, said his party had clarified its stand against Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip already on July 7. He said: Most of the trade unions and democratic organizations of Japan are calling for the cancellation of his Japan trip and for a solidarity movement with the opposition parties of south Korea.

The Japan Socialist Party will wage a movement against the Japan tour of Chon Du Hwan who hastens the military integration of Japan and south Korea and doggedly opposes the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, in close solidarity with the trade unions, organizations of Japan-Korea relations and many organizations and individuals engaged in the movement to rescue Japan-born Korean political prisoners in south Korea.

Yagi Noboru, Director of the International Department of the Japan Socialist Party, said Japan's invitation of Chon Du Hwan shows that the Japanese Government is pursuing the policy of creating tensions on the Korean Peninsula to form a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

General Council of Trade Unions of Japan

A board meeting of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan July 20 decided to hold mass meetings in Tokyo and localities against traitor Chon Du Hwan's scheduled tour of Japan.

An action program on the Korean issue which was adopted at the meeting said to allow Chon Du Hwan's trip to Japan is tantamount to recognizing the freezing of the present state of the Korean Peninsula, the maintenance and strengthening of military tieup between Japan and south Korea and Chon Du Hwan's persecution of political prisoners and suppression of trade union organizations.

Japan Women Liaison Society for Solidarity with Korean Women

The members of the Japan Women Liaison Society for solidarity with the Korean women on July 25 sent a letter of protest to the Japanese Government against the traitor Chon Du Hwan's scheduled visit to Japan.

The letter says:

The Japanese Government must cancel its "invitation" of Chon Du Hwan to Japan.

It must stop political, economic and military support to the Chon Du Hwan "regime" and correct its hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It must support the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and strive for the reunification of north and south.

Japanese Public Organizations

Japanese public organizations adopted resolutions or statement in denunciation of the traitor Chon Du Hwan's trip to Japan.

Resolutions were adopted at the 27th Hyogo Prefectural Festival of Japanese Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship which was held on July 22 and at the Tochigi Prefectural Youth Meeting for Japan-Korea Solidarity Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Opposing the Traitor Chon Du Hwan's Tour of Japan which was held on July 24.

Branding his visit to Japan as a criminal act increasing the tension on the Korean Peninsula, barring the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and trampling underfoot peace in Asia, the resolutions expressed the determination to wage a powerful struggle against his tour of Japan.

An emergency resolution adopted at a Hyogo Prefectural People's Meeting for Thinking of Peace in Asia and Korea's Reunification on July 26 said the traitor Chon Du Hwan's visit to Japan would further tighten the dark fusion between Japan and south Korea and strongly opposed his tour of Japan.

A Saitama Meeting of Japan-Korea Solidarity Opposing the Traitor Chon Du Hwan's Tour of Japan and Supporting the Proposal for Tripartite Talks was held on July 27, at which a resolution was adopted. It said:

We strongly oppose Chon Du Hwan's trip to Japan because his junket is aimed at rounding off a U.S.-Japan-south Korea three-way military alliance which would bring about the danger of war.

The Japanese Government must radically change its policy towards Korea, cancel its "invitation" of Chon Du Hwan to Japan and make efforts for the reunification of Korea from the stand of supporting the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

A statement was adopted on July 27 at the council of the Japan-Korea Trade Association in denunciation of the traitor Chon Du Hwan's trip to Japan.

Families of South Korean Political Prisoners

Twenty-seven family members of south Korean political prisoners staged a sit-in strike at a Christian church in Seoul on the evening of August 2 in protest against the traitor Chon Du Hwan's scheduled tour of Japan, according to a Kyodo report from Seoul.

Entering into the strike, they made public a statement.

The statement says that the traitor Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan will mark a start of Japan's reinvasion of the Korean Peninsula.

It also brands the tour as a criminal act "infringing upon the sovereignty of the nation."

The statement demands the release of the political prisoners thrown behind the bars by the south Korean junta.

8 Anti-"Government" Fighting Organizations

Eight anti-"government" fighting organizations in south Korea on July 23 issued a statement against the planned Japan trip of the traitor Chon Du Hwan, according to a Kyodo news service report from Seoul.

These organizations including two Christian youth organizations in the statement branded the Japan tour of Chon Du Hwan as "treacherous diplomacy betraying the national interests."

Denouncing the traitor's intention to have "talks" with the Japanese Emperor, they stated: "We resolutely oppose the talks with Hirohito, a war criminal."

Warning that the Japan trip of the traitor Chon Du Hwan would drive south Korea onto a new road of dependence and under the military influence of Japan, they strongly opposed and condemned his Japan trip.

Japan-South Korea Solidarity, Liaison Congress

A group was formed in Tokyo August 6 by Japanese Dietmen, scholars, and other individuals to mount opposition to Chon's visit.

The group, the "Japan-South Korea Solidarity, Liaison Congress," includes Minobe Ryokichi, former Tokyo governor and now a member of the House of Councillors, as well as lawyer Sasaki Hidenori and Prof. Ito Narihiko of Chuo University.

The three men said in a press conference held in the Diet building that confirmation of a "new, friendly era with Chon who took power with weapons" would spread "contortions" in bilateral relations.

The movement promoters also said the south Korean president's Tokyo visit would further increase military tension in the Far East.

For Overcoming the Low Wages Situation

— South Korean Workers' Bulletin —

On March 10 this year, workers dismissed from major enterprises in south Korea formed the "welfare council of south Korean workers" to "defend and speak for the 8 million workers by way of a new form of labor movement, unable to remain indifferent any longer to the present realities which oppress the workers' survival.

The council began to publish bulletin "Democratic Labor."

Follows an article entitled "Let Us Overcome the Low Wage Situation" which appeared in the No. 2 issue of the bulletin. (Subtitles and quotations are ours . . . Ed.)

Economic Growth: Capital Accumulation by Monopoly Financial Groups

Export-led industrialization has been pursued by south Korea as a fundamental line for its economic growth for thd past 20-odd years since the introduction of its economic development projects.

The workers' life has been basically defined by this pattern of economic growth.

Now a theory is being widely disseminated that export should be boosted for economic growth and low wages are inevitable to heighten the country's international competitive power.

The process of economic growth during this period adopted the reproduction structure to the above-said type of economic growth, and low wages imposed on the working masses, have been institutionalized as a basis indispensable for it.

Those who promote economic growth of this type are a handful of monopoly financial groups awash with foreign capital.

To be precise, economic growth stands for capital accumulation in the hands of those financial groups at the expense of broad sections of the toiling people.

The present government which succeeded the yushin government spelled out the policy of the so-called "civilian-led economy", showing a considerable difference in economic management from that of the yushin period.

We, however, should not forget the fact that the present government succeeded the essentially same basic line of the yushin government.

This is clearly shown in a series of material and legal suppressive measures taken against the labor circles in the process of forming the present government and as well in an economic indicator of labor since 1979.

The real wages index continuously dropped from 1979 to 1983 and the present wage scale do not provide even a half of the minimum living cost of the average workers.

Furthermore, the widening gap in wages according to sex, accademic career and profession, has not been bridged least.

Immediate Task: To Narrow the Gap between the Rich and the Poor

Pure profits of 199 listed firms which settled their accounts at the outset of 1983 showed an increase of 56 percent and a handful of monopoly financial groups are constructing fancy high-rise buildings in the City of Seoul in the name of "capital redevelopment."

It is the most urgent task at present to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor which is daily widening and to improve the living standards of the 8 million workers who suffer hopelessness and hunger.

The "government" authorities, however, have relentlessly pushed forward with a complete wage freeze, as severe as ever before, in FY 1984.

* June 15, 1983 — Announcement of a wage freeze for the "government" employees.
* June 28 — Debt-ridden companies were instructed by director of the "economic planning board" to restrict bonus payments to their employers.
* July 26 — A wage control measure, limiting a wage increase to 0-1%, was announced in conformity with the "fifth five-year amendment economic plan."
* December 1 — "Government" employees had their wages frozen at their present level by director of the "economic planning board."
* December 2 — Five major employers organizations announced their agreement on a new wage freeze including the "national economic federation," for the fiscal 1984.
* December 5 — The "ministry of labor" issued an instruction on wage freeze to local offices for the fiscal 1984 year.

The anti-popular wage freeze policy is a result of the fusion between the "government" authorities and enterprises makes, and is rationalized with all kinds of false economic theories, for their publicity TV stations, radio stations, news papers, movies and posters were mobilized, and exercises of the "homeland reserve forces," and the "civil defence corps" and meetings of community groups were designed to forestall labor protests.

Fight for Humane Life

However, workers not only have widely offered passive forums of resistance including the refusal to take lunch, opposition to extended labor hours and to wearing working clothes and a campaign for reduction of working hours but also have waged positive struggles like hunger strikes and sit-ins.

Those who bore the brunt of their struggle against the wage freeze policy of the "government" and enterprises are those working at electronic, automobile and textile factories.

These companies tremendously expanded their businesses and raked huge profits, taking advantage of the runaway inflation.

We are well aware that a tough wage freeze pushed forwad this year is not a temporary policy to be ended by the end of the year.

In order to break the thick ice of the wage freeze with our whole efforts and to defend a decent life, the following tasks are to be implemented: Firstly, to strenuously explore for a true theory which stands for the position of workers, in order to defeat the prevailing wicked and false theory; Secondly, to define the method and style whereby to tell the working masses the truth thus learned; Thirdly, to build the kind of solidarity which will enable "incomplete employees" in cities like peddlers and farmers, small industrialists and intellectuals; Fourthly, to overcome the isolation and decentralization of each organization and practically look for the way to attain inter-organizational unity, putting those awakened into various forms of eduction like study meetings, labor unions in order to train them.

Status Report on Cabbies' Protest in Taegue

By the Korean Workers' Welfare Committee and Other Orgs.

1. Cab Drivers' Protest in Taegue Is Justifiable

On May 25, 2:00 a.m., about 100 cab drivers were waiting for customers at the railway station unable to earn fares enough to meet their fixed payments to their companies, when some drivers shouted "We can't return without enough takings", "We demand a major reduction in our payments to the companies" (Cab drivers are obliged to pay a certain amount of money irrespective of their takings), "Let's go to the municipal office".

Then the taxi drivers began to drive toward the city's center. Their number gradually increased and reached to 450 around 7 a.m. They blockaded all the entrances to the city from center to corner, with over 1,000 drivers assembling their cars.

Their slogans were "Reduce our payments to the company", "Liberalize LPG filling!", "Don't obstruct the activities of the trade union", "Introduce the system of retirement allowances and medical insurance".

They demanded responsible answer from the municipal authorities and the taxi drivers union.

On the street, citizens, expressed sympathy with the demonstrators, numbered several thousands, forcing the city authorities to make an affirmative answer to the cab drivers' demands: They promised to cutback the drivers' payment to the company by a margin up to $14, and requested them to break up.

Accepting this reply, the demonstrating drivers dispersed about 5:30 p.m. after cleaning up around the municipal office.

They couldn't find the answer was a sheer lie until the authorities announced in the "Taegue Daily" their statement, and the taxi company's public statement.

The two statements said that the promised payment decrease should be less than $6.

Furious drivers gathered at the First Taxi Company about 6 p.m. and insisted on interviewing Mr. Choe, director of the Taegue Taxi Companies Union. They strongly protested the authorities' unfaithful attitude.

Police came in and arrested 65 drivers.

2. How Have the Cab Drivers Been Working? (Deletion)

3. There Were No Trade Unions for Drivers (Deletion)

4. The Authorities Concerned and Employers Have Failed to Keep Their Promise to the Cabbies and Taken New Oppressive Measures. (Deletion)

5. What Is a Fundamental Solution?

The present "government" substituted the "Labour Law" for National Protection Law which was instituted under the Pak "regime", and still oppresses the basic rights of labourers, freezing the three labour rights.

This time, the Taegue-Pusan cab drivers protest brought to light the miserable living condition of drivers who are left defenseless against financial giants like Hyundai, Daewoo and the "government" authorities.

They couldn't but resort to such a demonstration because there were no trade union which protects them and improves their situation.

First of all, they should be allowed to organize a trade union through which they can unite and ameliorate their own plight, effective means to attain their just demands.

Moreover, the "Labour Law", which prevents workers from uniting and struggling for their just rights, should be revised.

We see cab drivers' demonstration which started in Taegue spread all over the country, in spite of the suppressive measures by the authorities.

We can say with absolute confidence that all the responsibility is attributable to the present "regime" which depends on large monopolistic enterprises and resort to violent measures against the workers.

We express our demands as follows:

(1) Set free at once those 8 people and 2 people who were arrested respectively in Taegue and Pusan on charge of their role in the cab drivers' demonstration.

(2) The authorities and employers should thoroughly carry out the 9-point promise; To decrease payments to the company down to $3.3, to make liberalize the filling up of LPG gas, to guarantee retirement allowances, to stop obstructive measures against organizing a trade union.

(3) Implement a true monthly pay system.

(4) Stop retaliatory measures against the cab drivers at once and abolish cards classified by occupation which are abused as a blacklist.

(5) Revise the "labour relation laws" which restrict organization of a trade union by employees in small businesses.

(6) Don't hamper organization of a trade union and its normal activities.

(7) Establish rebuant measures to improve people's life because workers' calim to right to live decently can't be solved by violent measures alone.

June 8 1984,
Korean Workers' Welfare Committee
Young Korean Workers' Committee
Young Democratic Movement Association

First Hearing of Taxi Drivers Shows False Confession Obtained Under Duress

Court hearings have been under way in Taegu since July 16 to examine the alleged role of eight taxi drivers in the Taegue taxi drivers demonstration.

The first hearing drew a total of 150 observers, including their families.

At the first-day session, Mr. Song Dong Gi, one of the eight defendants, revealed that he had been coerced under constant touture to write a false confession and pleaded not guilty on grounds that he and the 7 others had never joined the demonstration.

The accused, their testimonies showed, turned out to be mere bystanders at the time of the incident.

Among the accused there is a poor driver whose wife is 9 month-pregnant.

Following is the list of the defendants:

1) Song Dong Gi [Age: 29, Company: Yuchong Taxi, Family: Wife and 2 daughters (Age: 2, 6,)]
2) Lee Song Ho (Age: -, Company: Yuchang Taxi, Family: Wife, and 2 month-old son)
3) Kwak Chang Shik (Age: 30, Company: Shinjin Taxi, Family: 9 month-pregnant wife)
4) Lee Mu Gap (Age: 28, Company: Kykdong Taxi, Family: Pregnant wife)
5) Kwong Gi Tae (Age: 35, Company: Pugang Taxi, Family: Wife and 2 children)
6) Kim Yun Ho [Age: 25, Company: Kyongshi Hanshi, Family: An elder brother (driver) who is in hospital, injured in a traffic accident, and mother]
7) Kim Byong Ok [Age: 35, Company: Pugang Taxi, Family: Wife, 3 children (4, 7, 9 years old)]
8) Lee Song Jae (Age: 27, Company: Kum O Traffic) got injured in the waiste, while undergoing police torture.

The cabbies, demonstration disclosed a structural malady which originates in south Korea's politico-economical institution.

Photo shows street demonstrations in Taegue, involving 1,000 cabbies, major labour dispute since the rise to power of Gen. Chon Du Hwan that drew national attention.

Caricature satirize the south Korean authorities at a loss how to settle the question of the cabbies payments to their companies, which sparked the Taegue-Pusan cabbies demonstration.
(Dong-A Ilbo June 2)

On Finishing Survey of Korean A-Bomb Victims in Nagasaki

On Aug. 6 and 9, 1945, atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which sacrificed a large number of Japanese there. About 80,000 Koreans–50,000 in Hiroshima and 30,000 in Nagasaki–are estimated to have been atom-bombed then. Of them, 30,000-40,000 Koreans were killed in Hiroshima and 10,000-20,000 in Nagasaki.

No fact-finding survey on the Korean atomic-bomb victims has been made by the Japanese government.

Fact-finding investigations have been conducted by Japanese pacifists and several reports had been made public.

Introduced here is a contribution by Mr. Oka Masaharu, representative of the Nagasaki Committee to Defend the Human Rights of Korean Nationals in Japan on concluding the investigation of Korean atomic-bomb victims in Nagasaki.

His committee has made continuous efforts to defend the human rights of Koreans. In particular, it has been engaged in a fact-finding survey of Korean atomic-bomb victims. The committee has worked upon the Japanese government and the Nagasaki city authorities to conduct a survey and take relief measures for the Korean victims.

As to the Korean atomic-bomb victims, the Association of Korean Victims of the Atomic Bomb Disaster was organized on Aug. 2, 1975 and committee of 2nd-generation Korean atomic-bomb victims were organized on Apr. 29, 1979. The association aims to appeal to the public for relief to the Korean victims, oppose nuclear war and to contribute to the peace and security of Korea and the world.

Delegates of the association have so far attended various international conferences, including the U.N. Special Committee of Disarmament in 1978, where they worked to arouse international public opinions for relief to atom-bomb victims and strengthened the solidarity with the world's peace workers in the work. . . . Ed.

○

In August 1945 the U.S. dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima and another on Nagasaki–an unprecedented, cruel and inhumane act in the history of mankind. That was a veritable "atomic hell."

Atomic bombs–mass destruction weapons, and not conventional weapons–were dropped on citizens there indiscriminately, or without distinctions of military personnel and civilians. Some 120,000 in Hiroshima and 74,000 citizens in Nagasaki were killed by the atomic bombs in a moment. There can be no excuse for this criminal act of the U.S.

What is clear is the fact that the "Japanese people" were victimized by the atomic bombing disaster as a natural result of the Japanese war aiming at Asian invasion and world domination.

In the case of the Korean atomic-bomb victims, however, the atomic-bomb attack was not a "punishment they had to receive naturally." Did they commit a crime for which they had to be hurled into an atomic hell? The answer is "No."

○

History tells us a quite contrary fact. The Korean atomic-bomb victims were those who were forced to come to Japan because of the Japanese invasion and colonization of Korea following the "Japan's annexation of Korea" in 1910; those who were forcibly drafted as "human resources" for Japan's invasion of Asian countries and were forced to do dangerous work. They were suppressed, exploited and humiliated and were finally thrown into an atomic hell in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Both the Korean atomic-bomb victims and Japanese victims suffered the same fate.

While Japanese people cooperated in and allowed the military to wage the aggressive war in Asia, Koreans were forcibly taken to Japan and mobilized for dangerous work and were killed. Therefore, there is a difference between the Korean and Japanese in this respect and the Koreans should not be treated in the same way as the Japanese. No one can deny this fact.

We Japanese including atomic-bomb victims often say "Japan is the only atom-bombed country in the world." We tend to say that the Japanese people are victims who suffered the biggest disaster in the world.

As long as we don't dismiss this thinking, we can not think of the Korean atomic-bomb victims. This is illustrated by the fact that the Japanese government has not made a sruvey on and rendered relief measures to the Korean atomic-bomb victims, though 40 years have passed since Japan's defeat in the war.

We (the "Nagasaki Committee to Defend the Human Rights of Korean Nationals in Japan") have been demanding a "survey of Korean atomic bomb victims in Nagasaki" since 1966.

We also have continued to appeal to the government and the local government to make a detail and accurate survey continuously on the following matters:

How many Korean people were there in Nagasaki on the day when the atomic-bomb was dropped? How were they forcibly taken there? What were the conditions of their residence there and what kind of dangerous work were they doing? What were their actual conditions when they were atom-bombed and their life after that.

For a long time the Japanese government as well as the Nagasaki city authorities didn't make a fact-finding survey of Korean atomic-bomb victims and draw up a report on their sufferings.

As a result of our persistent effort, a report on a survey of "Atom-bombed Koreans" was made in June 1981, in which we found that the number of Korean atomic bomb victims was surprisingly underestimated. For instance, it says "Korean atomic-bomb victims in Nagasaki were estimated at 12,000-13,000, of whom the deceased numbered some 1,400-2,000."

We held an emergency meeting and decided to conduct survey of construction sites, dormitories for drafted Korean workers, shacks, and towns, where Korean people lived. We also decided to interview

Korean Paintings "Onjon Ravine" By Mun Hwa Chun (1981)

Members of the Nagasaki Committee to Defend the Human Rights of Korean Nationals in Japan making a survey of Korean atomic-bomb victims (in Nagasaki in 1979).

people concerned and Koreans and Japanese eyewitnesses, irrespective of their nationality, to gather data.

For a year from July 1981 we issued the first edition of "The Atomic Bomb and Koreans." The number of Korean atomic bomb victims described in the first edition proved the correctness of the number made public in 1972 by the south Korean atomic-bomb victims association. They were about 30,000 Koreans then living in Nagasaki, of whom about 20,000 Koreans were atom-bombed. Of them, the deceased numbered some 10,000.

When the south Korean atomic-bomb victims association made public these figures, many Japanese, even Japanese atomic-bomb survivers doubted their correctness, saying that they were overestimated.

We claimed that the Japanese people should take a humble attitude in getting the truth about the atom-bombing. Our survey justified our assertion. Our investigation was not made with the intention of producing a number similar to that published by the south Korean association.

Our works to obtain accounts from Korean atomic-bomb survivers was completed in this way. We visited the Nishisono mine–lou, Takashima, Mizushima and Kouyaki islands–and the Nomo Peninsula and began to investigate the living of Korean mine workers and relief measures taken for them after they were atom-bombed.

We published the second edition of "The Atomic Bomb and Koreans." Our survey revealed the following fact:

A total of about 70,000 Koreans were living in Nagasaki in July 1945 and some 40,000 of them were forced to be engaged in dangerous work in Nagasaki City and on its neighboring islands.

We started a more detailed survey work just after the publication of the second edition and supplemented the first and second editions.

We reported the following facts in the third edition:

A record of several Korean workers who, unable to endure hard work in the mines, jumped into the sea to flee from Mizushima Island but drowned; a record of Korean workers whose ship met a typhoon and was wrecked on their way to their homeland shortly after Japan defeated in the war. All workers drowned. When they were buried, they were called members of a "labor service corps" who worked at the former Kawanan dockyard. Actually they were not members of a "labor service corps" but were drafted. (If the place they were buried are excavated, there is a great possibility that their remains may be discovered. But people concerned keep silence.)

The bodies of these Korean people will be a warning against the danger of nuclear holocaust and will be evidence to the still existing discrimination of atomic-bomb victims, in particular, Korean atomic-bomb victims.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign dels. to Pyongyang (May 22-June 1)

• May 22

*A Tanzanian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Isaac M. Mwisongo, member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and Chairman of the Morogoro Regional Party Committee.

*A delegation of party workers of the Communist Party of Cuba

*A delegation of the New Abbey Publications of Britain headed by its Chairman John N.F. Newall

• May 25

*A delegation of Party Work Functionaries of the Communist Party of China headed by Han Tianshi, Secretary of the Central Committee for Discipline Inspection of the CPC

*A delegation of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission of China headed by Li Menghua, Minister in charge of the Commission

• May 28

*A Colombian parliamentary delegation headed by Emilio Lebolo, Member of the House of Representatives of Colombia and its ex-President

*A Soviet trade union delegation headed by A.S. Dabydov, Director in charge of Agro-Industrial Complex of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions

*A Polish team to participate in the Fourth International Women's Volleyball Tournament

*The Hungarian, Czechoslovak and Soviet teams to participate in the International Judo Tournament

• May 29

*A delegation of the Islamic Republic News Agency of Iran headed by its General Director Kamal Kharrazi

• May 31

*A Soviet team to participate in the Fourth International Women's Volleyball Tournament

• June 1

*A Chinese government scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Dong Zhiyong, vice-Minister of Forestry to attend the 24th Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee of the DPRK and PRC

*A friendship visiting group of the Foreign Ministry of China headed by Han Xu, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

*A Bulgarian machine industry delegation headed by Zlati Kolev, vice-Minister of Machine Industry of Bulgaria

*Franklin Jose France, vice-Chairman of the Dominican Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification

*The Romanian and Hungarian teams to participate in the Fourth International Women's Volleyball Tournament

*An Angolan team to attend the International Judo Tournament

(KCNA)

500-Odd-Yr. -Old Relics Excavated On Mt. Kumgang, DPRK

Introduced here are photos of gilt bronze images and other historical relics which were discovered early this year on Mt. Kumgang, the DPRK. (See page 6 of the Mar. 24 issue of The People's Korea")

These newly discovered Buddha images are 500-odd-year-old relics excavated on Mt. Kumgang.

Among the relics were 10 gilt-bronze images of Buddha (12-18 cm in height), two white crocks made of white porcelain where Buddha images were contained, one copper-made household Buddhist altar, pieces of paper and cloth, pieces of silk, gems, jewels, three kinds of materials from which medicine are made, etc.

Written on the discovered pieces of paper were the date when these Buddha images were made and a record concerning Buddhism in those days.

The Buddha images discovered on Mt. Kumgang this time are believed to have been made in 1451 (the early period of the Li dynasty) from letters written on the pieces of paper and cloth.

These Buddha images were well preserved and the plated parts of the Buddha images remain as they were and are glittering.

Almost all the Buddha images sit on the stools on which lotuses are engraved.

Their hair is raised high, and their ears hand down to their shoulders.

Expressions on their oval faces show broad-mindedness. All these features are similar to those of the small gilt-bronze Buddha images which belong to the latter period of the Koryo dynasty.

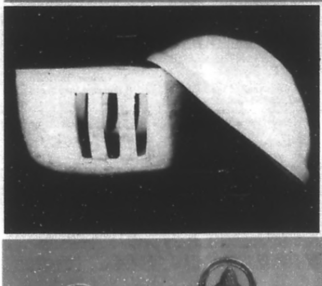
Their proportion and balance are in excellent harmony as a whole, which indicates sophisticated modelling techniques in those days.

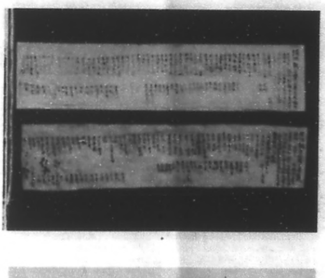
These gilt-bronze Buddha images and historical relics showed the Buddhist faith in those days and a process of change in the composition of the three Buddha images.

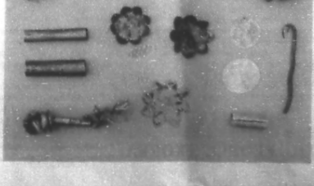
They also give important materials for the study of the development of silk fabrics and paper manufacture in the DPRK, which has a long history.

According to the Mar. 5 report, a Buddhist image made of pure gold and 32 gold-plated bronze images of Buddha including those discovered recently have been unearthed on Mt. Kumgang on four occasions in the last ten years.

◀ **Gilt-bronze images of Buddha**







Clockwise from lower left: Gilt-bronze Buddha images; White crocks made of white porcelain where Buddha images were contained; Pieces of paper on which letters were written; Ornaments

OLD TALE

The Marriage of a Field Mouse

A couple of field mice loved their son very much.

Their son grew to a marriageable age. One day the couple consulted together about their son's marriage. The husband said to his wife: "Wife, we gave birth to a son and brought him up like the apples of our eyes. Now, we should get him a good wife, shouldn't we? I decided to marry our dearest son into the best family in the world."

After consultation the father-mouse left home to choose a suitable match for his son. He thought that the sun is the greatest in the world and he should marry his son to it. He went to the sun and said: "We have an only son and raised him with best care. I think that you are the greatest in the world and you are the only match for my son and I'd like to get my son married to you."

The sun replied: "I alone can shine on the earth and grow everything, but I cannot stop the cloud veiling me."

Now the father-mouse went to the cloud and said: "We have a son brought up with utmost care and we are going to marry him into the greatest family in the world. I think you are the only match for him, and I hope you to marry into our family."

The cloud answered: "When I fill up the universe and veil the sun and the moon, I can plunge everything on the earth into darkness. But I am powerless before the wind."

The mouse went to the wind and said: "We are going to marry our dearest son into a great family. I think you are the greatest in the world and I dare to ask you to marry into our family."

The wind replied: "I can break big trees, fly large houses, smash mountains, shake the seas; I can sweep away everything wherever I go. But I am powerless before the stone image of Maitreya on the plain. I cannot blow it down."

This sounded reasonable to the father-mouse who went to the stone image and made the same request.

The stone image said: "I can stand firm on the plain for tens of millions of years. But I fear field mice. I am powerless before them. If they dig up underneath my foot I cannot but fall."

Only then did the mouse think of themselves. He concluded that field mice are the greatest family in the world and married his son to a she-mouse.

People often want to get a thing which they do not deserve. They should learn a lesson from the marriage of this field mouse.

Interviews with Overseas Participants of 1984 World Conference against A & H Bombs

Ms. Eva-Maria Quistorp, a founder of Women for Peace, West Germany

Q: What is your response to the deployment of Pershing 2 missiles in Europe?

A: We were very upset and disappointed. But the deployment gives us consciousness that the nuclear issue and nuclear arms race is linked to the question of democracy.

Seventy percent of the population of West Germany have been against the deployment. In the Netherlands, England and Italy, people have been against it. Particularly, 70-90 percent population in Italy have been against the deployment of cruise missiles in Europe.

Q: The United States has deployed various kinds of nuclear weapons in south Korea. What is your reaction to that?

A: The nuclear presence in south Korea is a big threat to the democratic rights of the south Korean people. The lack of democratic rights in south Korea has been misused by U.S. politicians and military planners in the Pentagon. They have built up nuclear weapons there ignoring the people's will. I hope we can find a way that the European peace movement will extend our international solidarity with the elements in the south Korean peace movement, women groups, Christian groups and trade unionists so that we can help stop military build-up in south Korea.

We should have started our peace movement from the very first in solidarity with the south Korean and Japanese peoples. Perhaps the south Korean peace movement can strengthen the links with the trade union movement in Australia, the peace movement in New Zealand and other south Pacific nations.

Q: What do you think is important to prevent nuclear war in Asia, especially on the Korean Peninsula?

A: At the moment, what is most important to do is to denuclearize south Korea. I think that is one step to improve the situation.

Q: The DPRK proposed a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as a means of reunifing the divided peninsula. What is your comments on the north-south confederation?

A: I think that is a fine idea. I hear that a reunified Korea proposed by Pyongyang will be an independent and neutral state which will not belong to any military blocs. Such kind of state will be accepted by the neighbouring countries.

Dr. Surjeet Kaur, Secretary of Women's International Democratic Federation, professor of psychology, India

Q: How have you been involved in the anti-nuclear movement?

A: From the very beginning, when I was a young girl, I had to fight for my education. My parents were not really rich. For our own education, I felt that the nation had to be developed. We had to have more schools, more factories, more places for women to work. For that, I felt, it will be impossible if there is a war. I joined a university and read some books on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I decided that I would fight against nuclear weapons. I thought I had tofight against war.

Q: What do you think about the current situation in Korea?

A: There is a growing awareness that nuclear war may break out in Asia, especially in south Korea. I think the policy of the Japanese government is not a policy of nuclear disarmament.

The United States, south Korea and Japan are creating war atmosphere in this region, forming a triangle. If nuclear war breaks, no one is going to live.

Q: In January this year, the DPRK offered to hold talks with the United States and south Korea on reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

A: We have given a welcome statement on the proposal. It is a very good proposal. We welcome it.

Q: What is your response to the U.S. military presence in south Korea?

A: The U.S. military presence in south Korea is aimed at maintaining the artificial division of the Korean Peninsula. Every year the Americans are increasing the number of troops. The situation becomes very serious and dangerous. I think U.S. troops stationed in south Korea are a very dangerous factor destabilizing the situation on the peninsula.

(Interviewer: Kwon Ye Suk)

Pyongyang Attacks JCP

(Continued from page 1)

Communist Party, expressing the "view" of his party on this case in "Akahata" August 4, said that he cannot recognize our setting of the military boundary itself and it was illegal in view of international law and humanitarianism to fire shots at the boat which entered into the waters of the boundary.

We cannot but surprise at the "expression of view" by the Director of the International Department of the Japan Communist Party on the case of the Japanese boat "Yachiyo-maru No. 36."

As for our setting of the military boundary on the sea, it was our Republic's just measure of self-defence for defending the country's security and sovereignty in view of the demand of the prevailing situation and it is a sacred right which no one is allowed to encroach upon.

Many countries of the world set security waters with differing widths in accordance with their situations.

No question of recognition or so has ever been raised and cannot be raised about this. Our setting of the military boundary on the sea is just in view of the international usage and no one has any right to talk about this.

If there have been anyone so far who took issue with our military boundary, they were only the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and south Korean puppets. The statement of the Director of the International Department of the Japan Communist Party is evidently an impudent slander of our sovereignty and an interference in our internal affairs.

There is no reasonable ground in his statement asserting that our naval patrol craft's legal control was an illegal act.

It is a right of a sovereign state to control the illegal intrusion of a boat and an exercise of sovereignty recognized by international law. If the Japanese boat had not entered into the military boundary of our country and the boat complied with our control in time, nothing would have occurred.

Why does the Director of the International Department of the Japan Communist Party unreasonably take issue with us, talking about "international law" and "humanitarianism"? This is a rash act of those devoid of the elementary common sense of international law.

As for peaceful operations of Japanese fishermen brought forward by the Japan Communist Party, there can be no reason for it to take issue with us about this matter.

It is entirely due to the Japanese authorities which are pursuing a hostile policy towards our Republic that this problem has not been solved and even the recent case took place.

It is nothing but a cheap agitation for creating unfriendly sentiments against us among the Japanese fishermen and people to slander us unreasonably and call for "steps," while making no mention of the authorities which are responsible for the solution of the problem. Lurking behind it is an intention to win the "favour" of people. We cannot construe otherwise.

We cannot but direct attention to the fact that the "expression of view" by the Director of the International Department of the Japan Communist Party is timed to coincide with the vicious anti-communist, anti-DPRK and anti-Chongryun racket raised by the Japanese right-wing reactionaries with the approach of Chon Du Hwan the puppet's tour of Japan.

The "expression of view" by the Director of the International Department of the Japan Communist Party will in no way be beneficial to the interests of the Japanese people and to the friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

They must think twice for whose voice they are speaking and whom they will benefit.

Korean People Will Win: Rodong Simnun

Rodong Simnun and Minju Choson August 11 printed editorials under the respective titles "The Korean People's Cause of Peace and National Reunification Will Surely Be Crowned with Victory" and "The World Supports the Korean People's Cause of Reunification" in connection with the successful conslusion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle (June 25 - July 27).

Rodong Simnun notes that during this month solidarity functions took place in all parts of the five continents vehemently denouncing the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists in having turned south Korea into a nuclear forward base and hastening nuclear war preparations and supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It says:

The further expansion and strengthening of international solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification furnishes proof of the correctness and invincible vitality of the principled, peaceloving foreign policy of our party and the DPRK Government and their independent policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

We express deep thanks to the governments, political parties and public organisations of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the progressive countries of the world, to the international organs and inernational democratic organisations, anti-imperialist peaceloving organisations and fighting organisations, personages of various segments and people of broad strata or their active, sincere support and solidarity expressed for the just cause of the Korean people during this month.

Noting that due to the war moves of the U.S. imperialists the Korean Peninsula is now being further converted into a dangerous hotbed of a new world war, a nuclear war which will bring great disasters to mankind, the editorial says.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have turned south Korea into a military bridgehead, a nuclear forward base for realising their domination of Asia and the world and are massing there their forces of aggression, constantly resorting to nuclear war provocation manoeuvres.

If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, it will easily expand beyond the boundary of Korea, wrecking peace in Asia and the world and plunging mankind into the holocaust of a nuclear war.

It is one of the most pressing problems in safeguarding peace and security in Asia and the world to remove the danger of nuclear war and preserve and consolidate peace in Korea.

To this end, it is imperative first of all to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the root cause of war, withdraw from south Korea.

In view of the present acute situation, our proposal for tripartite talks is a most reasonable initiative for preventing a new war, a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and peacefully solving the Korean question.

S. Korean Politician

(Continued from page 1)

clear weapons" is appearing in the south Korean mass movement, the commentary says:

His statement reflected the truth that no one believes the U.S. advertisement that U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea are a "war deterrent" and anti-U.S., anti-war and anti-nuclear sentiments are mounting among the people.

It is natural that the anti-war, anti-weapons sentiments are running high among the people against nuclear holocaust in south Korea as it has turned into a dangerous hotbed of nuclear war and the actual possibility of war is increasing there.

Today the anti-U.S., anti-war and anti-nuclear movement has become a trend in south Korea. The statement of the former opposition figure at the news conference spoke for such trend of the masses.

The U.S. imperialists who have turned south Korea into a nuclear forward base cannot cover up their criminal scheme to unleash a nuclear war or mislead public opinion with such sophism as "deterrent of attack" and "prevention of war."

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